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Classification of the Centropagidæ.[1] — In two recent papers Mr. F. W. Schacht has given us a revision of the North American species of this family of Copepoda. On account of the widespread interest in this group among students of organisms in potable water, and of the food of fresh-water fishes, we reproduce here in tabular form the criteria for distinguishing the family and also its constituent genera.

- *a*₁. Division of the body into cephalothorax and abdomen between the thoracic segment bearing the fifth pair of feet and the segment bearing the genital apertures. GYMNOPLEA.
    - *b*₁. In male: Anterior antennæ symmetrical or nearly so; and its secondary sexual characters not confined to peculiarities in structure of trunk, the antennæ, the fifth pair of feet, and the abdomen. Marine. AMPHASKANDRIA.
    - *b*₂. In male: Anterior antennæ unsymmetrical and secondary sexual characters generally confined to points enumerated above in (*b*₁). HETERARTHRANDRIA.
        - *c*₁. Rostrum present.
            - *d*₁. In female abdomen 3 or fewer segments; antennæ with 24 or fewer joints. Male with inner ramus of fifth feet rarely rudimentary. Marine. Family *Pontellidæ*.
            - *d*₂. In female abdomen never fewer than 3 segments; antennæ never fewer than 24 segments. In male, fifth pair feet are grasping organs. Family *Centropagidæ*.
        - *c*₂. Rostrum wanting. Family *Candacidæ*.
- *a*₂. Division of the body into anterior and posterior parts in front of last (fifth) thoracic segment. PODOPLEA.

Subdivisions of the family Centropagidæ.

- *a*₁. Thorax 6-jointed. Subfamily CENTROPAGINA.
- *a*₂. Thorax 5-jointed.
    - *b*₁. Fifth pair feet degenerate; inner ramus, 0–1 jointed; outer ramus, 1–3 jointed. Abdomen of ♀, 3-jointed. Subfamily TEMORINA.

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[1] Schacht, F. W. The North American Species of Diaptomus, *Bull. Ill. State Lab. Nat. Hist.*, vol. v (1897), Art. 3, pp. 97–208, Pls. XXI–XXXV. The North American Centropagidæ belonging to the Genera Osphranticum, Limnocalanus, and Epischura, *Bull. Ill. State Lab. Nat. Hist.*, vol. v (1898), Art. 4, pp. 225–269.

- c_1. Furca with 3 large terminal setæ to each ramus.
  Genus *Epischura*.
- c_2. Furca with 4 large terminal setæ to each ramus: Inner ramus, legs 2–4, 3-jointed.
  - d_1. Inner ramus first pair legs, 2-jointed.
    Genus *Diaptomus*.
  - d_2. Inner ramus first pair legs, 3-jointed.
    - e_1. Fifth pair legs of ♀ with *spines* on inner side of last joint of outer ramus. In male, outer ramus of fifth leg, 2-jointed on left side; 3-jointed on right side. Genus *Osphranticum*.
    - e_2. Fifth pair of legs of ♀ with long, plumose hairs on inner side of last joint of outer ramus. In male, both outer rami of fifth pair of legs 2-jointed. Genus *Limnocalanus*.

- b_2. In female, abdomen 4-jointed and fifth pair of feet with 3-jointed outer ramus and 2–3 jointed inner ramus. In male, fifth pair of feet subchelate.
  Subfamily LEUCKARTIINA.
- b_3. In female, abdomen 3- or 4-jointed. The fifth pair of legs has a 3-jointed outer ramus and a 1–3 jointed inner ramus; chetæ undeveloped or wanting in male.
  Subfamily HETEROCHAETINA.

A New Rhizopod Parasite in Man.—Professor Ijima[1] has described a new species of Rhizopod, *Amœbæ miurai*, parasitic on the human being. The patient in whom these parasites were found was a young woman suffering from abdominal tumors and an ascites-like accumulation of fluid in the abdominal cavity. She finally died of peritonitis and pleuritis endotheliomatosa. The amœbæ were found in abundance in the fluids of the peritoneal and pleural cavities as well as in the hemorrhagic discharges from the intestine. As many of the amœbæ in the abdominal fluid were dead, and as they died rapidly when kept in this fluid at the temperature of the body, it was suspected that the abdominal fluid was not a natural habitat. The living organisms were spherical or ellipsoidal in form, with a diameter from 15μ to 38μ, and had at one pole a small villous knob. Specimens

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[1] Ijima, I. On a New Rhizopod Parasite of Man, *Annotationes Zoologicæ Japonenses*, vol. ii (October, 1898), p. 86.